

Hanford Site Cultural Resources

*Preserving and Protecting Hanford's
Cultural Resources*

| An Overview |

December 18, 2017



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



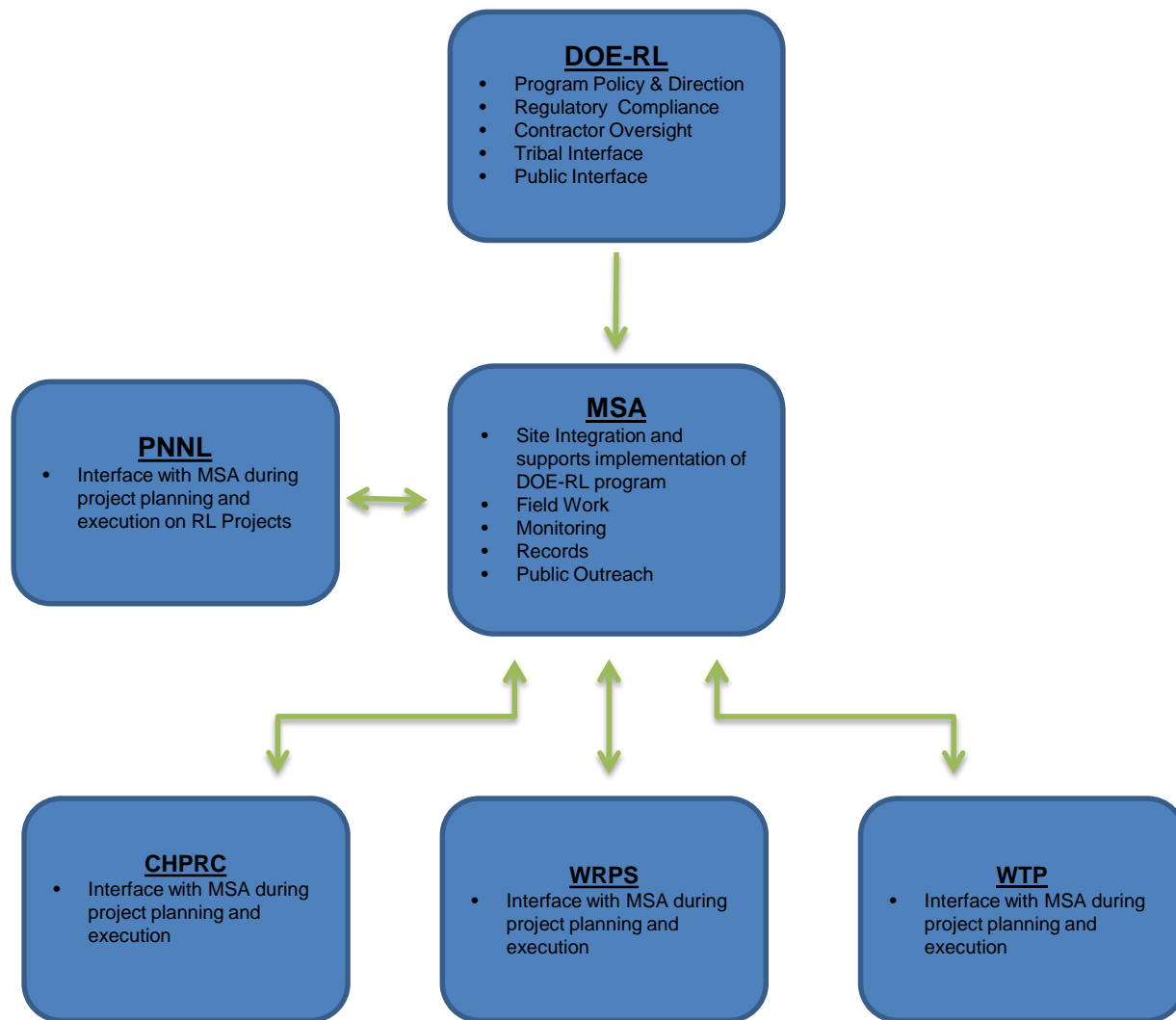
RICHLAND
OPERATIONS OFFICE
United States Department of Energy

Program Overview

U.S. Department of Energy Richland Operations Office Cultural and Historic Resources Program

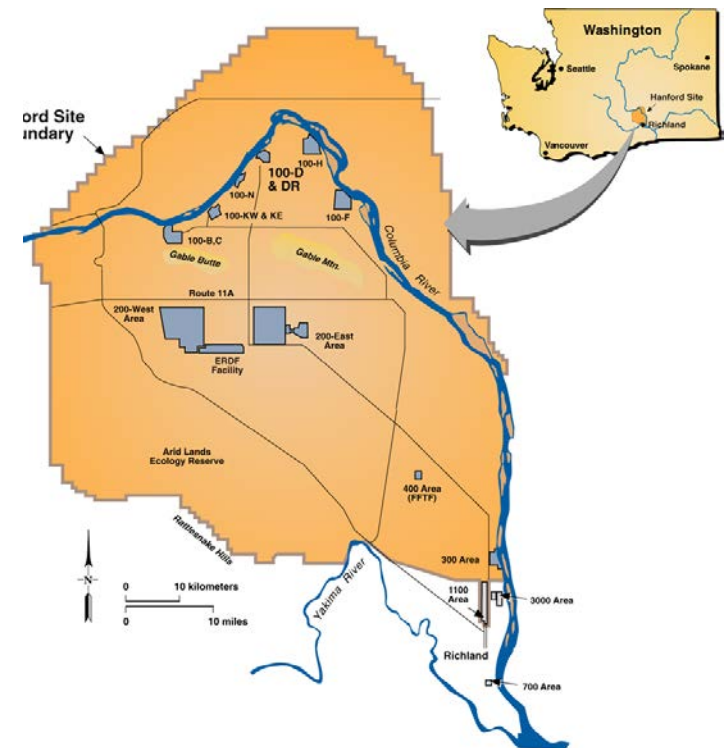
- The U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL) is responsible for managing the cultural and historic resources located on the Hanford Site. DOE-RL manages through its Cultural and Historic Resources Program (CHRP). The desired outcome is to preserve and protect resources in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.
- Other participants include the U.S. DOE Federal Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP), Tribal Nations, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, other Government agencies, and the public.
- Program responsibilities include Program Policy and Direction, Regulatory Compliance, Contractor Oversight, Tribal Interface, and Public Interface.

DOE-RL Cultural Resources Program Structure



Hanford Time Periods

The Archaeological Record on the Hanford Site provides evidence of human occupation for about the last 11,000 years and provides a unique and important window into the past.



Pre-Contact Period

11,000 B.P. - 1805

- For thousands of years, American Indians have used the land both within and around the Hanford Site
- When explorers and settlers began arriving in this area during the early 1800's, Native American groups were observed inhabiting numerous villages and fishing camps scattered through this segment of the mid-Columbia River Basin
- Many of the Native groups in the area retain traditional, cultural and religious ties to Hanford Site places and resources



Historic Wanapum Fishing Village ca. 1940



Cultural Resources staff performing archaeological testing near Gable Mountain.

Pre-Contact Period

11,000 B.P. – 1805

The record of Native American use and history is reflected in the archaeological sites and important cultural places that are located across the Hanford Site.

Archaeological sites typically reflect traditional and past life ways.

Typical site types include:

- ❖ Campsites
- ❖ Hunting blinds
- ❖ Artifact scatters (chipped stone tools, shell, faunal bone, fire cracked rock, grinding stones and net weights)



Hopper Mortar - Used for plant processing



Projectile Point (Frenchman Springs 4500-2500 BP)



Net Weight – used for fishing



Fire Cracked Rock Feature



Shell concentration

Historic Pre-Hanford Period

1805 - 1943

- Non-Native American presence in the mid-Columbia began during 1805 with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition which ushered in the initial group of explorers, traders, and travelers to the southern Columbia Plateau.
 - Their travels began the exploration and subsequent settlement of the region.
 - The explorers sought trade items from the Native Americans and trade routes for goods.
- Gold miners and settlers followed the Lewis and Clark Expedition
 - Gold miners passed through the region during the gold rush.
 - As increasing numbers of farmers moved into the region, it became apparent that more water, other than the small amounts supplied by rain, was needed to produce crops.
 - By the early 1900's, land speculators began constructing large-scale, privately funded irrigation canals to supply water to thousands of acres in the towns of White Bluffs, Hanford, Fruitvale, and Richland.

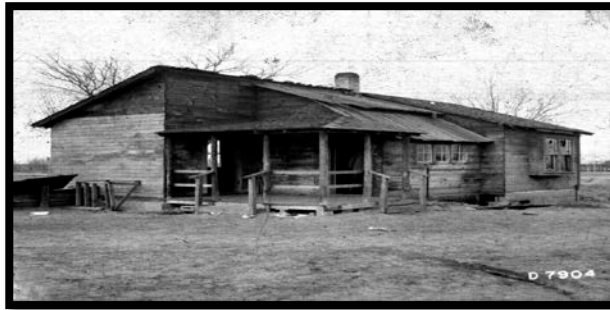
Historic Pre-Hanford Period

1805-1943

The record of early settler use and history is reflected in the archaeological sites, buildings and structures located throughout the Hanford Site.

Typical site types include:

- ❖ Historic farmstead ruins
- ❖ Historic homestead ruins
- ❖ Historic town site remnants
- ❖ Orchards
- ❖ Irrigation components
- ❖ Historic debris scatters



Historic Farmstead/Homestead



Historic building foundations



Hanford High School



Wood stave irrigation pipe



Historic metal artifacts



Bruggeman's Warehouse

Manhattan Project & Cold War Period

1943-1990

- The Manhattan Project and Cold War Era is comprised predominantly of industrial buildings and structures associated with plutonium production, military operations, research and development, waste management, and environmental monitoring activities that took place beginning with the establishment of the Hanford Site (Hanford Engineer Works) from 1943 to the end of the Cold War during 1990.

Manhattan Project & Cold War Period

1943-1990

The record for Manhattan Project and Cold War Era period is reflected in the buildings, industrial complexes and archaeological sites located throughout the Hanford Site.

Site types include:

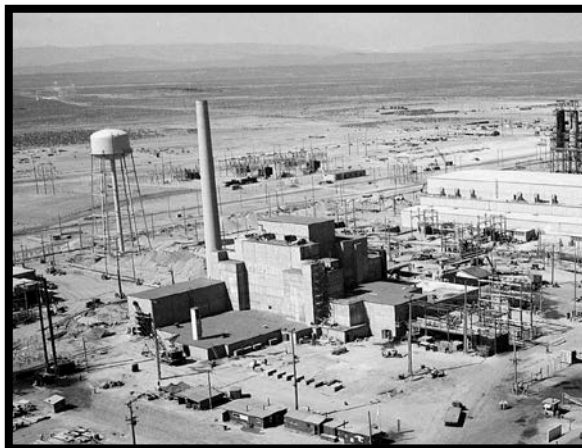
- ❖ Manhattan Project Buildings
- ❖ Military Installations (ex. Anti-Aircraft Artillery Sites, NIKE Missile Facilities, etc.)
- ❖ Hanford Construction Camp



Anti-Aircraft Artillery Site



Tool Board located at one of Hanford's Anti-Aircraft Artillery Sites



Hanford Site B-Reactor, ca. 1946



Hanford Site B-Reactor, ca. 1990's

Preserving our Past...

“
...archaeological sites are
a nonrenewable resource that
contribute to our sense of
history and place and define
our collective shared heritage.
The wise stewardship of these
sites is our collective
responsibility.”

<http://www.dahp.wa.gov/programs/archaeology>

- Former inhabitants have left their mark on the land. The remnants of past lifeways are part of the heritage of people. Protection and consideration is mandated under federal law.
- It is illegal to remove or vandalize archaeological resources.
 - Defacement and/or looting are punishable by law and may carry fines and even prison terms [16USC470ee(d)]
- What can you do to help?
 - Respect cultural resources and encourage those around you to do the same
 - Do not touch or pick up archaeological artifacts or cultural resources, and be sure to report it when others do
 - Immediately notify local law enforcement and Hanford Site Cultural Resources Program POC if you see any illegal act
 - Benton County Sheriff: (509) 735-6555
 - DOE-RL Cultural Resources POC: (509) 376-4069
 - MSA Cultural Resources POC: (509) 376-1013

Additional Information

- Follow these links for additional information about local cultural and historic resources
 - [Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation \(CTUIR\)](#)
 - [Yakama Nation](#)
 - [Nez Perce Tribe](#)
 - [Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation](#)
 - [Wanapum Heritage Center](#)
 - [East Benton County Historical Society](#)
 - [Hanford REACH Interpretive Center \(The REACH\)](#)
 - [B-Reactor Museum Association](#)